

SELF-ILLUMINATING FABRICATED SOLID MATERIAL OBJECTS**CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS**

This Continuation-in-Part Application claims the benefit-in-part of United States Application 10/661420 filed September 13, 2003.

**STATEMENT REGARDING FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH OR
DEVELOPMENT**
Not Applicable

**REFERENCE TO SEQUENCE LISTING, A TABLE OR A COMPUTER PROGRAM
LISTING COMPACT DISK APPENDIX**
Not Applicable

BACKGROUND

[0001] The present invention relates generally to self-illuminating objects and more particularly to self-illuminating, fabricated, solid objects embodying designs, greetings, or information in a choice of colors.

[0002] The background information discussed below is presented to better illustrate the novelty and usefulness of the present invention. This background information is not admitted prior art.

[0003] Examples of materials that can be fabricated into solid objects include cement, concrete, plaster, fiberglass, glass, and plastics, to name just a few. These materials may be fabricated into a solid by the setting (*i.e.*, the solidification or hardening) of a liquid or a suspension, by pressing a powdered material into a mold, or any similar known techniques. Fabricated solids can be shaped into a vast variety of objects from an artistically sculpted lawn or garden decoration to paving stones for a patio, walkway, or driveway. Historically, lighting for these surfaces has been mainly from spotlights or appropriately placed lights. There have been some attempts to provide self-illuminating fabricated solid objects, but most efforts in this direction rely on the presence of one or more cavities within the solid objects in which a light source system is housed. These cavities create a structural weakness and a place for moisture or other contaminants to collect.

[0004] An example of these illuminating solids include illuminating blocks that are to be used mainly on the periphery of walkways. The light source providing the illumination is placed within transparent, flexible, tubing-like material that is positioned within a recessed channel that is open to the top surface of the stone. To provide power to the light source, an electrical junction box must be inserted into a second, much larger cavity that opens to the bottom surface of the block. These systems, however, present several problems. To avoid moisture from reaching the lighting units, filler must be placed within the flexible, tube-like material around the light source. The filler, of course, also must be transparent so as not to prevent the light from emanating from the surface of the object. The rather large cavity required to house the power system creates a structural weakness within the fabricated solid object. The relatively soft, transparent material used as a surface cover creates additional problems. The soft material cannot withstand the damaging effects of both physical and chemical weathering to which it is exposed, nor can it stand up to the wearing effects of pedestrian or vehicular traffic. What is sorely needed is the means to provide a self-illuminating solid object having a surface that is impervious to the damaging effects of both physical and chemical weathering and impervious to the daily wear that occurs on surfaces on which people and vehicles move.

[0005] Other attempts to provide illuminating surfaces rely on wiring that must be embedded into a surface topping, such as asphalt or concrete, as the topping is applied. Cavities must be cut into the surface topping so that the wiring can be connected to a light producing assemblage that must be fitted into each cavity. This type of system uses a soft, plastic-like material placed over the light elements through which the light can emanate, but this approach suffers from the same limitations of poor durability as discussed above. Additionally, these systems can only be used in the initial installation of a walkway or a roadway. What is needed is the means to provide for self-illuminating fabricated solid objects that can be used in new and previously installed walkways or driveways, or on any other type of existing hard surface, whether the surface is horizontal, vertical, or inclined.

[0006] While some of these attempts to provide for in-pavement lighting use LEDs (light emitting diodes) as a light source, they also rely on a system of optical

lenses and prisms to direct the light. These lenses and prisms, however, result in glass or other transparent or translucent weak material being located on the surface of these rather complex housings. To avoid damage from overhead foot or vehicular traffic these units can only be placed on the edge of the walkway or driveway. What is lacking in the art is a homogenous solid matrix incorporating LED light sources within a fabricated solid object that can be used in new or existing walks or driveways and that will last for the life of the solid fabricated object.

[0007] Furthermore, there have been attempts to provide illuminating solid materials made in or conveying designs to meet almost any occasion, such as a holiday, birthday, seasonal event, wedding, birth, etc. These are limited, though, by the fact that they must be fabricated from clear transparent materials such as methylmethacrylate, Lexan®, acrylic, or the like. Moreover, these solid materials must be etched or grooved to disperse light from the light source that must be inserted into a cavity formed in the material. These materials are inherently soft in the sense that they would not be practical for use where they would be continuously exposed to harsh weather conditions or more than occasional physical wear and tear. There is still an unmet need for a means to provide for fabricated hard material objects having incorporated illumination that is durable under even harsh conditions and can be presented with almost any desired design, or multiple alternating designs, in almost any desired color.

[0008] Recently, solar powered stepping stones have been described. These, however, still rely on a sealed housing provided with a soft-material translucent lens through which the solar powered light can diffuse. The translucent material is preferably an acrylic resin which will not support heavy vehicular or pedestrian traffic. What is missing from the art are fabricated resistant solid material objects that are self-illuminating, wherein the power for the illumination is provided by solar power, and where the solar-powered object maintains its durability even under harsh conditions including the damaging effects of physical and chemical weathering and heavy vehicular and pedestrian traffic, and can be offered in almost any desired design in almost any desired color.

[0009] Recently stepping stone illuminating systems having a light source embedded within the material from which an object is made, have been described. While these systems are generally durable when exposed to the traffic expected when used as walkway or driveway building materials, they do not provide any means for replacing a worn-out, damaged, or imperfect light source. In the recently described systems, all optical fibers, electronic circuitry, and light sources are permanently sealed and permanently imbedded within the material used to form the object, such as a paving block. To replace a light source in this system, the entire block would have to be replaced. Because the electrical supply means extend outside of the block, this system also suffers from the disadvantage that the paving blocks must be installed over a compressible aggregate, such as finely crushed gravel, in order to provide for the external wiring. Although this system allows for the use of a variety of colored light sources, once a color for the lights in a given block is chosen, there is no way to change the color of the lights, such as from orange for Halloween celebration to red and green for a Christmas theme, without replacing the entire block. Furthermore, this system makes no provision for a choice of design of a given block such as the choice to change from a pumpkin to a Christmas tree – again, the only choice is to change the entire block.

[0010] Thus, it has been shown that all of the present known attempts to provide for a self-illuminating fabricated solid present problems that include solids that require chambers, grooves, channels, pockets or panels of significant size for housing a light bulb or other light source from which light is emitted through a soft material located on the top surface of the solid. Additionally, none of these devices provides for an illuminating fabricated solid object, such as a paving block or stepping stone that has the strength, versatility and functionality of a concrete block or stepping stone, that provides for a lighted surface that includes various colors, patterns, or designs of light which may cover either part or the entire surface of the block or stone, where the light source means may be directly connected to the solid, or, alternatively, where the light source may be indirectly connected to the solid, by way of a fiber optic cable, for example, to provide for a plurality of solid objects to receive light from just one or a few light source means, and where the light source means, the color of the light, and the

design that is displayed on a visible surface can be changed or replaced easily and rapidly without having to replace the entire object.

[0011] In view of the foregoing, it is desirable to provide for self-illuminating, fabricated objects, such as self-illuminating paving blocks, building stones, or statuary that emit light of one or a plurality of colors from their surfaces while maintaining the strength and durability expected from a comparable non-illuminating concrete paver or stepping stone, and that can do so at low cost while being attractive in appearance, versatile, functional, and durable. Such self-illuminating objects should be able to be manufactured in almost any desired shape, with almost any design, or designs, in almost any desired color, where the colors, design, and light source means may be rapidly and easily changed or replaced without the need to replace the entire object assembly, where the fabricated hard objects can be used on either hard or compressible surfaces, as desired, and where one or a plurality of solid objects may receive light from one or a small number of light source means.

SUMMARY

[0012] The present invention satisfies the heretofore unmet need for self-illuminating, fabricated, solid objects, such as self-illuminating paving blocks, building stone, or statuary that emit light from their surfaces, while possessing strength comparable to a non-illuminating concrete, or other suitable material, paving blocks, building stones, or cast statues, providing for inexpensive to manufacture, self-illuminating fabricated solid objects, that are attractive, versatile, functional, and adapted to include one or more patterns of various colored light and where the colors, design, and light source may be rapidly and easily changed or replaced without the need to replace the entire object, and where the fabricated hard objects are useable on either hard or compressible surfaces, as desired. Self-illuminating objects made according to the teachings of the present invention require little or no maintenance.

[0013] The present invention achieves the above and more by setting forth novel self-illuminating fabricated solid objects, such as paving stones or statuary, wherein the objects have any known, or yet to be known, optical fibers embedded within, where one

end of the optical fibers are exposed at a visually exposed surface of an object, and while second ends of the optical fibers are contained within, or operatively related to, an open receptacle that is also embedded, either reversibly or permanently, within the object except for an end of the receptacle that is exposed at a surface of the object. The exposed receptacle end is adapted to reversibly receive or to be functionally related to a reversibly powered light source to achieve light transmission of light emitted from the light source through the fibers and to the ends of the fibers that are exposed on the visually available surface of the fabricated object. The self-illuminating objects also provide for illuminated colored patterns, seasonal designs, informational text, or advertising. A plurality of designs in various colors may exist on a single object to provide, for example, a plurality of illuminated seasonal patterns, lit in colors that are associated with the season. These durable objects have a long life as surface exposed fibers wear with the surface of the object and worn-out light sources are easily and rapidly replaced.

[0014] The self-illuminating objects are formed by casting, molding, or pressing, or any other method that results in the making of a fabricated, solid object. The objects can be made of any material having properties amenable to the final intended use of the self-illuminating object, such as concrete or cement if it is desired to manufacture self-illuminating paving or building blocks or stones. Cement or concrete, as well as clay, plastic, plaster, fiber glass, and glass may be employed to manufacture statuary, memorial stones, or name plaques, for example. The manufacturing material may be opaque, translucent, or transparent.

[0015] The receptacle can be of any shape that will accommodate a desired light source that is either directly connected to the receptacle or remotely connected to the receptacle, such as light that is transmitted through a fiber optic cable. The receptacle can be of any material that will provide for the degree of protection desired for fibers and/or a light source means that may be contained within, or otherwise operatively attached to, the receptacle. These choices will, of course, be dictated by the intended final use of the self-illuminating fabricated object and the environment into which the object(s) is placed.

[0016] The light source can be any known, or yet to be known, light source means. In the examples discussed below the preferred light source is a light emitting diode (LED). The light source means can be directly connected to a solid object or may be remotely connected via a fiber optic cable providing for a plurality of solid objects to receive light from one, or a small number of, remotely located light source means. The use of a light transmitting means, such as a fiber optic cable for example provides for a large display consisting of a large number of self-illuminating solid objects. The use of a light transmitting means, such as a fiber optic cable also provides the means to conveniently transmit light to a distant or difficult to access place, such as an upper story patio or a roof-top display comprising one or more self-illuminating solid objects. The light source may be powered by traditional AC electrical sources, electrical batteries, or other powering source, such as solar, wind, or chemically or organically derived energy. If a LED light source is employed, the system requires only low power, such as a 12 volt source and is thus economical to run and energy efficient.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0017] In order that these and other objects, features, and advantages of the present invention may be more fully comprehended and appreciated, the invention will now be described, by way of example, with reference to specific embodiments thereof which are illustrated in appended drawings wherein like reference characters indicate like parts throughout the several figures. It should be understood that these drawings only depict a few preferred embodiments of the present invention and are not therefore to be considered limiting in scope. Thus, the invention will be described and explained with added specificity and detail through the use of the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1a is a transparent perspective top view of a self-illuminating object assembly according to the teachings of the present invention,

FIG. 1b is a transparent perspective side view of a self-illuminating object assembly as shown in **FIG. 1**.

FIG. 1c is a side plan view illustrating, for exemplary purposes, optical fibers, a receptacle, and a powered light source according to the teachings of the present invention. Except for any electrical wiring emanating from the light source, the light source generally is not visible as it is normally inserted into the receptacle to emit light to the optical fibers held in the receptacle.

FIG. 1d is a side plan view illustrating, for exemplary purposes, optical fibers emanating from one end of a receptacle, where the receptacle has a light source accepting socket, and an optionally removable, replaceable plug-in powered light source means for insertion into the accepting socket.

FIG. 1e is a side plan view illustrating, for exemplary purposes, optical fibers, emanating from one end of a receptacle, where the receptacle has a light source accepting socket, where the light source includes a fiber optic cable, shown in shortened form, and a remote optionally removable, replaceable plug-in powered light source means.

FIG. 2a is a non-transparent perspective view of an object of the present invention, as shown in **FIG. 1**.

FIG. 3 is a perspective view of an object of the present invention, similar to the object shown in **FIG. 1**, except for the pattern defining a light pattern in a seasonal design.

FIG. 4 is a perspective view of an object of the present invention showing two seasonal patterns on the visually exposed surface of the fabricated solid each pattern having a related optical fiber receptacle.

FIG. 5 is a perspective view showing an object of the present invention with a wedge shaped edge on its base to accommodate any electrical wiring that may be present if it is desired to place the invention on a hard surface.

FIG. 6 is a perspective view showing an example of how an object of the present invention is shaped to form solid self-illuminating statuary.

Definitions

“Aperture” as used herein means an open space, which may be used as or for a receptacle, which may be a tunnel-like space, or a space defined by any other type of functional space, such as a rectangularly or ellipsoidally bounded space, for example.

“Exposed” as used herein means open to view.

“Light source means” as used herein includes any means that transmits light, such as a light emitting diode, for example.

“Molding techniques” as used herein is defined as any number of techniques used to achieve a desired form or shape by pouring a liquid or a suspension, or by pressing a powder or a malleable substance, into a form or mold, which form or mold is to be removed when the desired form or shape is achieved.

“Pressing techniques” are defined herein as forming an object of a desired shape or form by forcing a malleable material, such as clay or hot glass, by way of example, into a mold, which material is then allowed to dry or set to a solid.

“Receiving means” as used herein refers to any holding means, such as a receptacle being in the form of a tube, a hollowed out space within a solid object, or any other means to receive, hold, or position the at least one optical fiber for receiving light from a light source means.

“Receptacle” as used herein means a container or repository for something, which can include a light source means, a fiber optic cable, or the like.

“Reversibly powered” as used herein means that the power may be turned on or off, as desired.

“Reversibly receive” as used herein means that an object is adapted for receiving, as in holding, encompassing, accepting, surrounding, or the like, a second object so that the received second object may be removed from the first object when desired.

“Setting” as used herein means the process that a molded, pressed, or poured material must go through to achieve its desired shape as a solid material, which can include drying, swelling, chemical transformations, or a combination thereof.

“Socket” as used herein means an opening or a hollow that forms a holder for something including a device to receive and grip the end of a thing, such as a light source means, a fiber optic cable, or the like.

A List of the Reference Numbers and Parts of the Invention to which Numbers Refer

- 10** A self-illuminating fabricated solid object assembly emanating light in a desired pattern.
- 12** A fabricated solid block.
- 14** A visible surface of fabricated solid block **12**.
- 16** Base of fabricated solid block **12**.
- 18** A surface of fabricated solid block **12** containing aperture **30**.
- 20** One of a plurality of optical fibers each having a first and a second end where the first end is visible as it visibly terminates on the visible surface of object **10**.
- 22** A receptacle within object **10** having second end **25** extending through aperture **30** and into which light may be transmitted or a light source means **40** may be reversibly inserted and having a first end **23** for containing the second end of the at least one optical fiber to collect light from the transmitted light or the inserted light source.
- 22a** A first receptacle functionally positioned in object **10** adapted for accepting transmitted light, a fiber optic cable that may transmit light, or a light source means so that light may be transmitted to optical fibers **20** that describe one pattern such as seasonal pattern **24a**.
- 22b** A second receptacle functionally positioned in object **10** adapted for accepting transmitted light, a fiber optic cable that may transmit light, or a light source means so that light may be transmitted to optical fibers **20** that describe a second pattern such as seasonal pattern **24b**.
- 23** First end of receptacle **22**.
- 24** One of a plurality of points of light emanating from the optical fibers that have their first end exposed at top surface **14**.
- 24a** One of a plurality of points of light emanating from the optical fibers that have their first end exposed at top surface **14** describing one seasonal pattern.
- 24b** One of a plurality of points of light emanating from the optical fibers that have their first end exposed at top surface **14** describing another seasonal pattern.
- 25** Second end of receptacle that may be adapted for holding light source means **40**, fiber optic cable **70**, or light transmitted from some other means.

- 26** Lights emanating from optical fibers that are exposed as the surface of the statuary that describes the eyes of the statue **60**.
- 30** The at least one aperture on a surface of solid object **10**.
- 40** A light source means, which may include an LED, for example, where the light source means may be removable and replaceable.
- 42** Light emitting part, *i.e.*, LED (light emitting diode) of light source means **40**.
- 44** Main body of light source means **40** which, as illustrated, is packaged in a protective sleeve, and although not shown, consists of a light emitting diode.
- 46** Any known, or yet to be known, electrical connection providing power to light source means **40**.
- 48** An optional socket to receive an optionally removable, replaceable plug-in light source means and/or for a fiber optic cable.
- 50** A wedged shaped edge of a solid object, where the wedge creates a space for the insertion of electrical wiring, or the like, if so desired.
- 60** A piece of statuary.
- 70** A light source transmitting means that may, for example, comprise a fiber optic cable plug-in where the fiber optic cable receives light from a light source means, such as an LED, for example.
- 72** A socket or receptacle for an optional removable, replaceable plug-in light source.

[0018] It should be understood that the drawings are not necessarily to scale, for instance, aperture **30** is shown as a rather enlarged rectangle relative to the end of receptacle **22** that is accessible through aperture **30**. Aperture **30**, however, could just as well be depicted as an opening shaped to conform, in size and shape, to the outer surface shape of receptacle **22**. Also, fiber optic cable **70** may be of any desired length, but is shown in shortened form for convenience. In certain instances, details which are not necessary for an understanding of the present invention, or which render other details difficult to perceive, may have been omitted.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0019] Referring now, with more particularity, to the drawings, it should be noted that the disclosed invention is disposed to embodiments in various sizes, shapes, and forms. Therefore, the embodiments described herein are provided with the understanding that the present disclosure is intended as illustrative and is not intended to limit the invention to the embodiments described herein.

[0020] The present invention is directed towards a self-illuminating fabricated solid, such as a paving stone or statuary. The illumination is provided by having one or more optical fibers embedded within the solid object with one end of the fibers adaptedly exposed at the object's surface to provide for a desired design or pattern, which design or pattern is expressed by the light emitting from fibers exposed at desired places on the surface of the object, while second ends of the optical fibers are contained within a first end of at least one open receptacle that is also embedded within the object except for the opening at the second end of the receptacle, which opening is exposed at a surface of the object. The exposed open end of the receptacle reversibly receives at least one reversibly powered light source which mates with the fibers' second ends for the purpose of guiding light from the light source through the fibers to the surface of the fabricated object providing for multi-colored, self-illuminating seasonal designs or patterns, informational text, or advertising. A plurality of designs in various colors may be present on a single self-illuminated solid object. These durable objects have a long life as surface exposed fibers wear with the surface of the object and worn-out light sources are easily and rapidly replaced.

[0021] Turning now to the drawings, **FIGS. 1a – 1c** illustrate one exemplary preferred embodiment of the present invention. **FIGS. 1a** and **1b**, transparent perspective views of self-illuminating fabricated solid object assembly **10**, illustrate paving block **12** with self-illuminating text "HELLO" visible on the surface on the surface as shown in **FIG. 1a**. Paving block **12** comprises visually exposed surface **14**, base **16** and surface **18** having at least one aperture **30**. The transparency of the drawings allows for illustration of optical fibers **20** as they occur embedded within the matrix of the paving block. Also illustrated is embedded receptacle **22** having first end **23** and second end **25**. During the fabrication of solid object assembly **10**, optical fibers **20** and receptacle **22** are positioned within the initially liquid or otherwise malleable material, used in the formation of paving block **12**, so as to provide for one end of optical fibers **20** to be visually exposed on a surface of object **10** while the other end of optical fibers **20** are securely enclosed in first end **23** of receptacle **22**. Receptacle **22** is designed to prevent any damage to the light source, such as from lightning, static discharge, and over voltage conditions. Second end **25** of receptacle **22** is exposedly positioned in

aperture 30 of receptacle 22 for easy accessibility after the paving stone is formed into a solid object. Positioned thusly, second end 25 is adapted for the reversible acceptance of reversibly powered light source 40 (see FIG. 1c) to provide for mating of light source 40 with the ends of optical fibers 20 that are enclosed in first end 23 of receptacle 22. Light source 40 is illustrated with affixed means for providing power 46 to light source 40. Mating light source 40 with the ends of optical fibers 20 that are enclosed in first end 23 of receptacle source provide means for light emitted from light source 40 to be guided from light source 40 to the ends of the optical fibers that terminate on the visually exposed surface of the fabricated solid object providing for self-illumination of the fabricated solid object.

[0022] FIG. 1c illustrates first end or light bulb 42 of light source 40 positioned for its reversible insertion into second end 25 of receptacle 22 so that the reversibly powered light emitted from light source 40 is brought into intimate contact with the second end of optical fibers 20 and, thus, caused to travel along the length of the fibers from the second end of the fibers enclosed in first end 23 of receptacle 22 to the first ends of fibers 20 that are exposed on a visible surface of a self-illuminating solid object.

[0023] A light source means may comprise a variety of light sources in a variety of operative configurations, A light source means may comprise a removable, replaceable plug-in LED (light emitting diode), as one example. Such an LED light source may be provided with the fabricated solid object or may be provided separately. FIG. 1d illustrates receptacle 22 having socket 48 where socket 48 may be adapted for directly or indirectly receiving a light source. For instance, socket 48 may be adapted for directly receiving a replaceable light source, which in this example is illustrated as an LED light unit 40 with light emitting means 42 positioned for reversible insertion into socket 48. Light emitting means 42 may be connected to a power source via socket 48. Alternatively, as illustrated in FIG. 1e, socket 48 may be adapted for receiving a fiber optic cable 70 that transmits light from a light source means, such as light emitting means 42 that is remote from the solid object. Light emitting means 42, may be functionally connect to power source 46 by means of socket or receptacle 72. In this example, a fiber optic cable could provide a means to transmit light from one light source emitting means to a plurality of solid objects.

[0024] As is well-known in the art, each of the sockets or receptacles and the parts of the light sources means that are inserted into the sockets may be fitted with a lock mechanism. There are many lock mechanisms, such as when the thing that is inserted has two small pimple-like features, sometimes referred to as keys that fit into "key ways" that are incised into the sides of the receptacles to receive the keys. The key ways are usually curved where the curve accepts the keys as the keys are rotated as the thing that is inserted into the receptacle is rotated. The curvature of the key ways also provides a lock into which the keys are firmly positioned. The locking mechanism may also comprise a spring mechanism, a push button mechanism, or other locking means.

[0025] FIG. 2, a non-transparent view of a self-illuminating fabricated solid assembly, shows a paving block according to the teaching of this invention as it appears ready for use. The ready accessibility of second end 25 at aperture 30 of receptacle 22 ensures that light sources may be inserted and removed easily and rapidly, as desired. As mentioned above, aperture 30 is not required to be as large as it is in the illustrations. It need be only as large as required to hold receptacle 22. The illustrations are designed for clarity of explanation.

[0026] Light sources may suffer from usage or from age or may be defective as supplied. In any of these instances, a replacement of the light source may be necessary. In the invention as disclosed, replacement of a light source is accomplished rapidly and easily. The old light source is removed from receptacle 22 by a slight pull or tug. Once the old light source is removed, a new light source is easily and rapidly inserted into receptacle 22. Alternatively, a light source may be in perfect working condition, but one may desire to change the color emitted by the light source. Any known light source may be used, but in the preferred embodiment illustrated, the light source is a LED, which is a low-powered light source and is inexpensive to operate. Traditional bulbs, if desired, may also be employed.

[0027] In the preferred embodiment illustrated, the power source is from a low power voltage source, or alternatively relies on the corrective action of a resistor and/or rectifier and/or inverter, and on traditional wiring. The power source used to provide

power to the light source, however, can be any known power source. For example, solar power is also contemplated as a power source.

[0028] The preferred self-illuminating fabricated solid object assembly **10** comprises block **12** cast from concrete, cement, or any other moldable material that will provide the properties desired for the block as described, or for any of other desired fabricated self-illuminating objects that can be made according to the present invention. The casting or molding material may be added to the mold after the optical fibers and the receptacle holding one end of the fibers have been arranged in the mold. If this is the manufacturing process employed, then it is at this time that the ends of the optical fibers that will terminate at the surface of the object are positioned so as to achieve the desired pattern that will be described by the light that will emanate from the fibers exposed at the object's surface. The fact that the self-illuminating fabricated solid comprises a negligible amount of void space from the addition of the fibers and the receptacle to the object, the resulting objects, such as a paving stone or block, retains properties that are comparable to those of objects that are cast or molded without the addition of the fibers and the receptacle. Regardless of the material used or method for making employed, any of the contemplated self-illuminating fabricated solid objects as claimed may be of virtually any shape, including interlocking, radius or traditional squares, spheres, and all other polygonal shapes, animal, people, imaginary characters such as angels, gargoyles, or unicorns, water fountains of any of the above and other designs, and so forth. In the preferred embodiment illustrated, the paving block **12** has a substantially square or rectangle shape and may, of course, include rounded corners and edges to prevent chipping. The cast or molded material may be colored in the manufacturing process by the addition of pigments to achieve almost any desired color. In addition, the top surface **14** of the paving block **12** may be sealed with any known transparent or translucent surface treatment to form a water resistant layer while preserving the illumination effect. Further, the paving block **12** may be manufactured having almost any desired surface texture and/or pattern, such as slate, cobblestone, brick, or the like. Thus, it can be seen that the present invention provides for a self-illuminated solid surface that is impervious to the damaging effects of both physical and

chemical weathering and to the daily wear that occurs when the surface is subject to both pedestrian and vehicular traffic.

[0029] FIG. 3 illustrates a self-illuminating fabricated solid object having a seasonal pattern created by the light emitting ends of the optical fibers that are exposed on the visible surface of the object. Nearly any desired pattern, design, numbers, or letters may be formed on the surface of an object.

[0030] FIG. 4 illustrates a self-illuminating fabricated solid object having two seasonal patterns emitting light (see 24a and 24b for example) on its visible surface. Each pattern is formed by a unique set of optical fibers in working association with a related unique receptacle, such as 22a or 22b. In the example illustrated, one may insert an orange light emitting source into the receptacle that is operatively connected to the optical fibers whose visually exposed tips describe the pumpkin pattern, and at another time, one could insert a light source that emits green light into the receptacle that is operatively connected to the optical fibers whose visually exposed tips describe the holiday tree. During the time period in which one does not desired to display a specific pattern, the light source providing the light required for the pattern is simply removed from the relevant receptacle. If desired, a plug or cap may be inserted into the receptacle to protect it from any harmful environmental conditions. It is further contemplated that each self-illuminating object assembly may comprise a plurality of predetermined patterns on its visually exposed surface, as desired. It is also further contemplated that a regulating switch be used to alternate the power from one light source to another if a flashing or blinking display is desired. It is still further contemplated that a set of switches and/or timers are used to simulate motion, such as when a plurality of designs are on one object, or single designs on a plurality of objects, and where the on/off action of the power to the various designs creates an image of motion. This can be visualized, for example, as an arrow that appears to move toward an entrance way when in reality it is a series of self-illuminating arrows in a series of walkway paving blocks that are sequentially connected and disconnected to a power source by the regulating switches and timers.

[0031] When a series of self-illuminating solid objects, such as self-illuminating paving stones or blocks, are placed on unconsolidated, compressible material, such as

sand or crushed stone, the wiring used to connect the system to a power source and the wiring that is used to interconnect the blocks, as well as any fiber optic cable that may be used to connect one, or a small number of, light sources to a plurality of solid objects, may conveniently be positioned within a layer of sand or crushed stone. If, however, it is desired to place self-illuminating fabricated solid objects on a hard surface, there is the problem of where to place the power providing wires. **FIG. 5** illustrates a means for placement of self-illuminating blocks on a hard surface. To accomplish this, each object, such as a paving block, that is to be placed on top of a hard surface comprises at least one beveled or notched base edge **50**. The beveled or notched edge provides a space just sufficient to accommodate any required electrical wiring. If there are a series of adjacent blocks, such as when the blocks are used to construct a patio floor, a garden walk, or a driveway, the small, but sufficient space created by the bevel or notch provides a protected conduit for any required wiring. The connective wiring is protected from the damaging effects of traffic or weather. In fact, because no wiring is exposed on the surface, self-illuminating blocks made according to this invention can be placed even on surfaces that are likely to suffer from seasonal snow plowing. Note, that, if desired, self-illuminating fabricated solid objects, such as blocks or stones, are just as amenable to installation in a vertical position to form a wall surface or a fence. In this instance, the wiring is also protected by positioning the wire within the protective conduits created by beveling or notching at least one base edge. The conduits provide not only for the physical and chemical protection of any required wires but provides for additional aesthetic appeal; e.g., tucking the wiring in the grooves assures that the wiring is not exposed in an unsightly manner. The bevel or notch, like the aperture provided for the receptacle, is minimally sized so as not to reduce the strength of the block. Therefore, it can be seen that the present invention provides for a system that can be used on any previously formed hard surface, whether the surface is a horizontal, vertical, or inclined, as well as on unconsolidated materials, new or old.

[0032] As mentioned earlier, the self-illuminating fabricated solid objects may be formed into almost any desired size and shape and of almost any color to address any aesthetic. One popular use for concrete or cement is to prepare statuary, especially the statuary so coveted as lawn and yard decoration. **FIG. 6** illustrates a self-illuminating

fabricated solid object in the form of a lion. Such statuary is often seen in the entrances to homes. Attractive in the daylight, such statuary is hardly, if at all, visible at night. In fact, it is conceivable that such statuary could pose a tripping hazard if approached in the dark. **FIG. 6** illustrates how an attractive piece of statuary can also provide for illumination at night. The eyes **26** of the lion are defined by light emitting optical fibers according to the teaching of this invention. Statuary made according to this invention provides a welcoming and safe beacon to a home's entrance.

[0033] The self-illuminating fabricated object described herein has a multitude of uses. An object can be used alone, such as using a single self-illuminating building block, to provide for self-illuminating house number signs and/or name plaques that are set into a building wall. In many cases, a plurality of self-illuminating, fabricated objects can be used together to construct large area or large volume, self-illuminating objects. For instance, if an object is shaped as a paving stone, the self-illuminating objects can be used to form walkways, driveways, walls, and fences. Such paving stones can be fabricated to any shape including squares, rectangles, circles or any other regular or irregular polygon. Alternatively the paving stones can be shaped to mimic naturally occurring pavers. When used in this way, these pavers have strength and endurance comparable to that of non-self-illuminating pavers. They can be walked over and can easily sustain the weight of most vehicles. Another novel use for this invention is to insert light source **40** into apertures other than those found in fabricated objects, such as apertures fabricated into columns, railings, steps, edge portions of porches and decks, window trim, doors, cupboard faces, molding, picture frames, furniture, and the like. Using the light source of this invention in this way is limited only by a materials inability to comprise apertures adapted for receiving light sources according to the teachings of the present invention. The aperture(s) may be arranged to reproduce or complement a light pattern or design in a near-by self-illuminated fabricated material object, such as the paving stones of a walk or driveway. Such a continuity of light, along the path traversed to a secluded entrance way, for example, would reduce the incidence of falls or missteps when approaching difficult to see steps, a turn in the walkway, or the like. Such a continuity of light would also act as a design element to

induce, or invite, persons to follow the lights to enter a building, such as a shop or a nightclub.

[0034] As each of the at least one optical fiber is set into the fabricated solid so that only the first end terminates flush with, and thus is visible at, the visible surface of the object, the fibers are protected by the material into which they are cast. This means that the fibers will wear at the same rate as the fabricated material and, thus, could be expected to last the lifetime of the fabricated material object. Although the fibers and the receptacle by which the fibers are held are permanently sealed and imbedded within the body of the self-illuminating object, the light source, which is the only part of the assembly that might suffer with age, is removable and, thus, is easily and quickly replaced, without the necessity of replacing an entire object. Because of the low cost of the optical fibers, the light source, and standard electrical wiring, the cost to manufacture and maintain the self-illuminating objects is only minimally more than the cost of manufacturing and maintaining objects without the self-illumination assembly. Maintenance costs can be kept low by utilizing timers or photoelectric power or switches.

[0035] The illuminating fibers can be arranged to provide for nearly any type of desired patterns, designs, or informational messages. During low light hours, a self-illuminating paver or block could be used to warn people that a step must be traversed. The warning could be simply light emanating from a random pattern, a nearly solid bar of illumination, or by arranging the fibers to describe the word "STEP". Accordingly, the entrance to a drive way, house numbers, the name of a home's occupants, all can be self-illuminating utilizing a horizontal or vertical surface.

[0036] Light sources are available in a wide variety of colors. A neutral design or pattern can be made to reflect a holiday or a particular celebration by simply changing the color of the light source. Reds and greens can be used to celebrate a holiday such as Christmas, purple and yellow for Easter, red for Valentines Day, and so forth. The light sources are not expensive and are particularly easy to change so these special effects are easy for almost anyone to achieve. Additionally, most light sources, especially LED light sources are long-lasting and come in a large variety of colors that do not change or diminish with age or temperature.

[0037] When self-illuminating solid object assemblies are contemplated for use in a low traffic area, the object could be fabricated from a soft or transparent or translucent material resulting in a vast number of light-emitting design options.

[0038] The foregoing description, for purposes of explanation, uses specific and defined nomenclature to provide a thorough understanding of the invention. However, it will be apparent to one skilled in the art that the specific details are not required in order to practice the invention. Thus, the foregoing descriptions of specific embodiments are presented for purposes of illustration and description. They are not intended to be exhaustive or to limit the invention to the precise forms disclosed. Those skilled in the art will recognize that many changes may be made to the features such as shape, color, materials, other embodiments, and methods of making the embodiments of the invention described herein without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. Furthermore, the present invention is not limited to the described methods, embodiments, features or combinations of features but includes all the variation, methods, modifications, and combinations of features within the scope of the appended claims. The invention is limited only by the claims.